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XXVI.—*On the Genus Hylophilus.* By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., F.R.S., Secretary of the Zoological Society of London.

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I. HISTORY OF THE GENUS.

The genus *Hylophilus* was founded by Temminck in 1823, in the 29th livraison of his 'Planches Coloriées,' for two species discovered in Brazil by Natterer, *H. thoracicus* and *H. pæcilotis*.

In 1831 Prince Maximilian of Neuwied (Beitr. iii. p. 720 *et seqq.*) transferred Temminck's term *Hylophilus* to certain Tanagers of the genus *Nemosia*, and placed the *Hylophili* of Temminck in the genus *Sylvia*. Unfortunately, also, Prince Maximilian's *Sylvia pæcilotis* is not *Hylophilus pæci-*

lotis of Temminck, but *H. amaurocephalus*, as was pointed out by Nordmann (in Erman's Reise) in 1835, when he described the latter species. Up to 1835, therefore, only three species of *Hylophilus* were recognized, *H. thoracicus*, *H. pæcilotis*, and *H. amaurocephalus*.

The next addition to the species of this genus appears to have been made in 1837, when Bonaparte described, in the 'Proceedings' of the Zoological Society of London, a "*Sylvicola decurtata*" from Mexico, which, as Prof. Baird has shown (Rev. A. B. p. 380), is the same as *Hylophilus cine-reiceps*, Scl. et Salv., of 1864. Bonaparte's name, of course, has priority. Bonaparte subsequently (in 1850) made this species the type of his new genus *Pachysylvia*, which is a mere synonym of *Vireo*.

In 1844 Tschudi described two new species of *Hylophilus* in his Conspectus of Peruvian Birds, published in Wiegmann's 'Archiv,' *H. frontalis* and *H. olivaceus*. The former he likewise subsequently figured in his 'Fauna Peruana.' Both these species are unknown to me.

In 1845 Lafresnaye described two new *Hylophili* from Bogota collections, *H. semibrunneus* and *H. flavipes*. These are both good species, of which I have specimens, and raise the number of species (known to me) up to that date to six.

In his Ornithologische Notizen, published in 1847*, Dr. Cabanis placed *Hylophilus*, with some doubt, next to *Culicivora*, among the Parinæ. It was, I think, Bonaparte, in his Conspectus, three years subsequently, who first associated *Hylophilus* with the *Vireones* and *Cyclorhis* in what I consider to be its correct position.

In 1856 Burmeister (Syst. Ueb. d. Th. Brasil.) gave us a few notes on two species of *Hylophilus* which he had met with in South-east Brazil, *H. pæcilotis* and *H. thoracicus*.

In 1859 (P. Z. S.) I described the "first of this genus I had seen from the country north of Panama," *H. ochraceiceps*, from specimens obtained by M. Boucard in Southern Mexico.

* Wiegmann. Arch. 1847, pt. i. p. 318.

This made the species known up to that date seven in number.

In the same year Mr. Lawrence, in his catalogue of Mr. McLeannan's Panama collection, described three new species of *Hylophili*, *H. pusillus*, *H. aurantiifrons*, and *H. viridiflavus*. Of these the first appears to be inseparable from *H. decurtatus*, the second and third are good species, and raise the number known up to that period to nine.

In 1861 I described a tenth *Hylophilus* from Tobago (*H. insularis*), and in 1862 an eleventh from Bogota (*H. ferrugineifrons*).

In 1862 I published my catalogue of the birds in my collection. In it I arranged the genus *Hylophilus* among the Virconidæ, following Bonaparte. I had, at that time, examples of five species only.

In 1865 Mr. Lawrence communicated to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia the description of *H. acuticaudus* from Venezuela. This seems to be the young of the species previously described by the same author as *H. aurantiifrons*.

The following year (1866) I added two novelties from Natterer's collections to the genus, under the names *H. pectoralis* and *H. brunneiceps*, raising the number of species to thirteen.

In the same year ('Review of American Birds,' pp. 372 *et seqq.*) Prof. Baird gave a revision of the species of this group in his usual excellent style. He described nine species as known to him, and appended a list of seven others with which he was not acquainted.

In 1867 Mr. Salvin and I described and figured, from Mr. Wallace's Amazonian series, two very distinct new species of *Hylophilus* (*H. rubrifrons* and *H. semicinereus*), thus raising the total species known to fifteen.

Two years subsequently (1869) Mr. G. R. Gray gave a list of the *Hylophili* known to him in the first volume of his well-known 'Hand-list.' Mr. Gray assigned twenty-one species to the genus; but at least seven of these are of a doubtful character.

In 1873 Mr. Salvin and I gave a list of the *Hylophilus* known to us in our 'Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium.' Including one first described in the appendix to that work (*H. muscicapinus*), these were sixteen in number. But we omitted *H. amaurocephalus* (or, I should rather say, did not distinguish it from *H. pæcilotis*), and gave *H. acuticauda* (No. 15) as distinct, whereas the specimen so named cannot, I now think, be separated from *H. hypoxanthus* (No. 7).

In the same year Dr. Cabanis described a new *Hylophilus* from Peru as *H. flaviventris*; and in 1880 Mr. Salvin and I added an eighteenth species to the group as *H. fuscicapillus*, from examples in Mr. Buckley's Ecuadorian collections.

I now describe *H. luteifrons*, and recognize nineteen species of the genus.

II. SYNOPSIS OF THE SPECIES.

Genus HYLOPHILUS.

Hylophilus, Temm. Pl. Col. sub tab. 173 (1823)*. Types

H. thoracicus et *H. pæcilotis*.

Pachysylvia, Bp. Consp. i. p. 309 (1850). Type *H. decurtatus*.

For the purpose of more easy identification, I propose to consider the 19 species of the genus with which I am acquainted autoptically, in five categories, as follows:—

Clavis specierum.

A. Species pileo circumscripte cinereo : dorso olivaceo	{	1. <i>thoracicus</i> .
		2. <i>pectoralis</i> .
		3. <i>decurtatus</i> .
		4. <i>muscicapinus</i> .
B. Species pileo circumscripte rufo : dorso olivaceo	{	5. <i>pæcilotis</i> .
		6. <i>amaurocephalus</i> .

* Three years subsequently (1826) Boie (Isis, 1826, p. 972) proposed to use *Hylophilus* for a genus of Mniotiltidæ, with *Sylvia vermivora*, Lath., as the type.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| C. Species pileo rufo, brunneo aut ochraceo, in dorsum plus minusve descendente | { | 7. <i>semibrunneus</i> . |
| | | 8. <i>flaviventris</i> . |
| | | 9. <i>fuscicapillus</i> . |
| | | 10. <i>aurantiifrons</i> . |
| | | 11. <i>insularis</i> . |
| | | 12. <i>brunneiceps</i> . |
| D. Species fronte rubra, rufa, aut flava, pileo dorsoque concoloribus | { | 13. <i>ochraceiceps</i> . |
| | | 14. <i>rubrifrons</i> . |
| | | 15. <i>ferrugineifrons</i> . |
| E. Species supra totæ olivaceæ | { | 16. <i>luteifrons</i> . |
| | | 17. <i>semicinereus</i> . |
| | | 18. <i>flavipes</i> . |
| | | 19. <i>viridiflavus</i> . |

Sect. A. *Species pileo cinereo*.

This section contains four species known to me, which may be recognized by the following diagnoses:—

Pectore {	flavo, fronte {	olivacea	1. <i>thoracicus</i> .
		cinerea	2. <i>pectoralis</i> .
	albo		3. <i>decurtatus</i> .
	rufescente		4. <i>muscapinus</i> .

1. *HYLOPHILUS THORACICUS*.

Hylophilus thoracicus, Temm. Pl. Col. 173, fig. 1; Bp. Consp. i. p. 329; Scl. Cat. A. B. p. 44; Baird, Rev. A. B. p. 375; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras. p. 70; Scl. et Salv. Nomencl. Av. Neotr. p. 12.

Flavicanti-olivaceus, pileo medio cinereo, fronte et lateribus capitis dorso concoloribus; subtus albus, pectore et subalaribus limonaceo-flavis, lateribus cinereis; alis caudaque fuscis olivaceo marginatis; rostro corneo; pedibus fuscis: long. tota 4, alæ 2·3, caudæ 1·8, tarsi ·7.

Hab. Amazonia inf., Guiana et Colombia int.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

Natterer obtained during his travels in Brazil examples of both this and the next following closely allied species. Unfortunately Temminck appears to have described and figured the northern form, while Prince Maximilian described the southern form under the same name. So far as I can make out, Herr von Pelzeln, in his 'Ornithologie Brasiliens,' has reversed the localities of the two species.

In the present bird the yellowish olive colour of the back is continued on the sides of the head and front, leaving only the top of the head and nape cinereous. In the "Bogota" skin (No. 5) even the cinereous head has a decided wash of olive over it; but I do not consider it distinct.

List of Specimens examined.

- . Cayenne, *Mus. P. L. S.*
- 2. Guiana (*Brown*), *Mus. P. L. S.*
- 3, 4. Bartica Grove, Guiana (*Whitely*), *Mus. S.-G.*
- 5. Int. of Columbia, *Mus. S.-G.*

2. *HYLOPHILUS PECTORALIS*.

Hylophilus pectoralis, Selater, P. Z. S. 1866, p. 321; Pelz. Orn. Bras. p. 70; Sel. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 12.

Sylvia thoracica, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 717 (1831) (?).

Flavicanti-olivaceus, capite cinereo; subtus albus, pectore hypochondriis et subalaribus limonaceo-flavis; alis caudaque fuscis olivaceo marginatis; rostro pallide corneo, pedibus dilute corylinis: long. tota 4·3, alæ 2·3, caudæ 1·9, tarsi ·7.

Hab. Brasil. int.

Mus. P. L. S.

Obs. Similis præcedenti, sed capite toto cinereo distinguenda.

Of this species I have only been able to examine the original typical specimen in my collection, obtained in Matogrosso by Natterer in 1826. I suppose that all his Southern-Brazilian specimens will be found to belong to this form, while those from the Amazons and Rio Negro will belong to *H. thoracicus*.

3. *HYLOPHILUS DECURTATUS*.

Sylvicola decurtata, Bp. P. Z. S. 1837, p. 118.

Pachysylvia decurtata, Bp. Consp. 1850, p. 309.

Hylophilus cinereiceps, Sel. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1860, p. 299, 1864, p. 348; Ibis, 1860, p. 397, 1869, p. 313; Sel. Cat. A. B. p. 44.



J. C. Keulemans del.

Hanhart imp.

1. HYLOPHILUS MUSCICAPINUS
2. " FUSCICAPILLUS

Hylophilus pusillus, Lawr. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. vii. p. 323, et viii. p. 180.

Hylophilus decurtatus, Baird, Rev. A. B. p. 380; Salvin, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 137, et 1870, p. 184; Ibis, 1869, p. 313, et 1872, p. 314; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 836, et Nomencl. p. 12.

"*Hylophilus plumbiceps*, Scl.," Lawr. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. vii. p. 323 (err.).

Flavicanti-olivaceus, pileo toto et capitis lateribus cinereis; oculorum ambitu et corpore subtus albis, lateribus et crisso flavicanti-olivaceis; rostro corneo, mandibula inferiore flavicante; pedibus obscure carneis: long. tota 4.1, alæ 2.1, caudæ 1.8.

Hab. America centr. a Mexico merid. usque ad isthm. Panamensem.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

List of Specimens examined.

1. Cordova, S. Mexico (*Sallé*, 1857), *Mus.* P. L. S.
2. Choctum, Vera Paz (*Salvin*, 1860), *Mus.* P. L. S.
3. Choctum, Vera Paz (*Salvin*, 1860), *Mus.* S.-G.
4. Sources of Rio de la Pasion, V. P. (*Salvin*, 1862), *Mus.* S.-G.
5. Costa Rica (*Carmiol*), *Mus.* P. L. S.
- 6, 7. Tucuriqui, C. R. (*Arcé*, 1864), *Mus.* S.-G.
8. Chontales, Nicaragua (*Belt*), *Mus.* S.-G.
9. Veragua (*Arcé*), *Mus.* P. L. S.
- 10, 11, 12. Veragua (*Arcé*), *Mus.* S.-G.
- 13, 14, 15. Panama (*McLeannan*), *Mus.* S.-G.

I may add that I agree with Mr. Salvin* that it is not possible to separate satisfactorily the southern form of this species, and that, in my opinion, *H. pusillus* therefore = *H. decurtatus*.

4. *HYLOPHILUS MUSCICAPINUS*. (Plate X. fig. 1.)

Hylophilus muscicapinus, Scl. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 156 (1873).

* P. Z. S. 1867, p. 137,

Olivaceo-viridis, pileo cinereo; fronte, loris et capitis lateribus rufescentibus; subtus albus, pectore rufescenti tincto; subalaribus, hypochondriis et crisso pallide limonaceo-flavis; remigibus nigricantibus, extus dorso concoloribus; rectricibus totis olivaceis; rostro superiore corneo, inferiore albicante: long. tota 4.2, alæ 2.4, caudæ 1.9.

Hab. Guiana.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

Obs. Species rostro longiore, crassiusculo, magis uncinato, necnon fronte et capitis lateribus rufescentibus a præcedentibus valdè distincta.

List of Specimens examined.

1. Oyapok, Cayenne (*Jelski*, 1867), *Mus. P. L. S.* (type).
- 2, 3. Bartica Grove, B. Guiana (*Whitely*), *Mus. S.-G.*
4. Corentyn river, B. Guiana (*im Thurn*), *Mus. P. L. S.*

This species was originally based upon a single skin in my collection, obtained at Oyapok in 1867, and labelled "*Sylvia muscicapina*" by a collector then unknown to me, but whom I now believe to have been M. Jelski, the well-known naturalist of the Warsaw Museum. As will be seen by the list above given, it has since been obtained by other collectors in the neighbouring colony of British Guiana.

Sect. B. *Species pileo circumscripte rufo.*

Two species only are known of this well-marked section; they are very closely allied, but may be distinguished as follows:—

Loris cinereis, subtus flavicanti-olivaceus..	5. <i>pæcilotis</i> .
Loris cum pileo concoloribus, subtus magis cinerascens	6. <i>amaurocephalus</i> .

5. *HYLOPHILUS PÆCILOTIS*.

Hylophilus pæcilotis, Temm. Pl. Col. 173, f. 2 (1823); Bp. Consp. p. 329; Cab. Mus. Hein. p. 64; Sclater, Cat. A. B. p. 44; Baird, Rev. Am. B. i. 375; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras. p. 70; Sel. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 14.

Sylvia pæcilotis, Nordmann, Verz. d. Th. in Erman's Reise, p. 13, t. ix. fig. 3 (1835).

Læte olivaceus ; pileo rufo, loris et capitis lateribus cinereis ; subtus flavicanti-olivaceus, in gutture cinerascens, in ventre medio magis ochraceus ; rostro obscure carneo, infra albicante ; pedibus corylinis : long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·2, caudæ 22.

Hab. Brasilia meridionalis.

Mus. P. L. S.

I have only a single specimen of this species in my collection, obtained many years ago from a London dealer. Natterer's localities, Ypanema, Ytararé, and Jaguaraiaba, no doubt, belong to this species ; the others, given by Von Pelzeln, are, perhaps, doubtful.

6. *HYLOPHILUS AMAUROCEPHALUS*.

Sylvia amaurocephala, Nordmann, Verz. d. Th. in Erman's Reise, p. 14 (1835).

Sylvia pæcilotis, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 715.

Hylophilus pæcilotis, Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 110 (?).

Læte olivaceus ; fronte cum pileo concolori et loris rufis ; subtus pallide ochraceus, in gutture cinerascens, hyponchondriis et subalaribus pallide limonaceo-flavis ; rostro obscure carneo ; pedibus plumbeis : long. tota 4·4, alæ 2, caudæ 2.

Hab. Brasilia orient. prov. Bahia et Minas.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

This closely allied species seems to be the prevalent form in collections from Bahia, whence I have seen numerous examples. Two examples in my collection, and three in that of Messrs. Salvin and Godman, are, I believe, alike from this locality.

H. amaurocephalus was distinguished from *H. pæcilotis* in 1835 by Nordmann in the Zoological Appendix to Erman's 'Reise um die Welt;' but it is only lately that I have succeeded in identifying the species.

Sect. C. *Species pileo rufo, brunneo aut ochraceo, in dorsum plus minusve extenso.*

This group contains seven species, which may be divided as follows :—

Pileo	{	rufo.....		7. <i>semibrunneus</i> .				
		grisescenti-fusco		8. <i>flaviventris</i> .				
		brunneo	{	subtus flava	{	guttare concolori. 9. <i>fuscicapillus</i> .		
							subtus fusca.....	{
				subtus alba	{			
							ochraceo.....	{
						13. <i>ochraceiceps</i> .		

7. HYLOPHILUS SEMIBRUNNEUS.

Hylophilus semibrunneus, Lafr. R. Z. 1845, p. 341; Bp. Consp. i. p. 329; Scl. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 144; Baird, Rev. Am. B. p. 374; Scl. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 14, et P. Z. S. 1879, p. 495.

“*Hylophilus castaneiceps*, Verr.,” M.S.; G. R. Gray, Handl. p. 383?

Supra olivaceus, pileo nucha et dorso summo rufis; alis nigricantibus, extus olivaceo marginatis; subtus albus, pectore rufescenti tincto, lateribus crisso et subalaribus olivaceo lavatis; cauda olivacea; rostro carneo, mandibula inferiore albicante; pedibus corylinis: long. tota 4.5, alæ 3.3, caudæ 2.

Hab. Colombia.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

Lafresnaye's description does not perfectly agree with this species; but I have little doubt it is the bird he intended, as it is the only one of the group found in Bogota collections.

Two examples from this source are in my collection, and one in that of Messrs. Salvin and Godman. I have also a single example of this species from Concordia, in the State of Antioquia, obtained by the late Mr. Salmon.

8. HYLOPHILUS FLAVIVENTRIS.

Hylophilus flaviventris, Cab. J. f. O. 1873, p. 64; Tacz. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 509.

Supra olivaceo-viridis; pileo et cervice postica fusciscenti-cinereis; ciliis oculorum albidis; alis intus nigricantibus, extus dorso concoloribus; subtus pallide flavidus, gut-

ture albo cineraceo tincto; subalaribus flavidis, remigum marginibus internis albis; rostro corneo, pedibus cinereis: long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·4, caudæ 1·9, rostri a rictu ·6, rem. primi spurii 1·5.

Hab. Peruvia Centralis.

Mus. Varsoviano.

M. Taczanowski has most kindly sent to me for examination the unique type specimen of this species, which was obtained at Monterico, in Central Peru, by Jelski in 1872. Although somewhat resembling *H. thoracicus* in the colour of its cap (which, however, is not pure cinereous, but rather ashy brown), *H. flaviventris* seems to me to come nearest to *H. fuscicapillus* and *H. aurantiifrons*, and to go best in the present section.

9. HYLOPHILUS FUSCICAPILLUS. (Plate X. fig. 2.)

Hylophilus fuscicapillus, Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1880, p. 155.

Supra olivaceo-viridis, pileo toto cum cervice postica dorso superiore et scapularibus caféo-brunneis; alis nigris, extus olivaceo limbatis; subtus ex olivaceo flavidus, medialiter clarior; gutture sordide albicante; subalaribus et remigum marginibus internis albicanti-sulphureis; cauda olivacea unicolori; rostro corneo, mandibula inferiore pallidiore; pedibus fuscis: long. tota 4, alæ 2·4, rem. primi spurii 1·4, caudæ 1·7, rostri ·6.

Hab. Sarayacu, Ecuador orient. (*Buckley*).

Mus. S.-G. et P. L. S.

Obs. Affinis *H. semibrunneo*, sed capite magis fusco et ventre flavo distinguendus.

Mr. Buckley's specimens are the only examples yet known to me of this distinct species.

10. HYLOPHILUS AURANTIIFRONS.

Hylophilus aurantiifrons, Lawr. Ann. L. N. Y. vii. p. 324 (1861); Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 348; Baird, Rev. A. B. p. 377.

Hylophilus hypoxanthus, Pelz. Orn. Bras. p. 136 (1871); Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1868, p. 629, et Nomencl. p. 12.

Supra olivaceus, pileo nuchaque brunneis, fronte aurantiaco tincta; subtus pallide flavidus, gutture albicantiore; pectore in quibusdam exemplis fulvo lavato; subala-

ribus et crisso flavidis; rostro corylino, pedibus fuscis :
long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·1, hujus rem. primi 1·2, caudæ 1·8.

Hab. Guiana int., Venezuela litt. et isthmus Panamensis.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

This species I have hitherto usually called *H. hypoxanthus*, identifying it with the bird described by Herr v. Pelzeln* (*l. s. c.*) under that name. Mr. Lawrence having kindly forwarded to me for examination the typical example of his *H. aurantiifrons* from Panama, described in 1861, I have come to the conclusion that these two supposed species must be united under this latter name. Mr. Lawrence's skin so closely resembles some of the Venezuelan and Guianan birds, that in my opinion it would be impossible to separate them. I may, however, notice that in the Panama skin there is no tinge of fulvous colour on the breast, such as is seen in most adult specimens of the Venezuelan and Guianan bird.

The young and imperfect specimen of *Hylophilus* from Babahoyo, Ecuador (*Fraser*), in my collection, mentioned P. Z. S. 1860, p. 273, is perhaps nearer this species than to any other, but will probably turn out to be distinct when the adult is obtained.

List of Specimens examined.

- 1, 2. Guiana?, *Mus.* P. L. S.
3. Trinidad?, *Mus.* S.-G.
4. Trinidad?, *Mus.* P. L. S.
5. S. Esteban, Venezuela (*Goering*), *Mus.* P. L. S.
- 6, 7. S. Esteban, Venezuela (*Goering*), *Mus.* S.-G.
8. Valencia, Venezuela (*McLeannan*), *Mus.* P. L. S.
9. Panama (*McLeannan*), *Mus.* G. N. L. Type of *H. aurantiifrons*.

10A. *HYLOPHILUS ACUTICAUDUS*.

Hylophilus acuticauda, Lawr. Pr. A. N. Sc. Phil. 1865, p. 37; Baird, Rev. Am. B. i. p. 378.

* Herr v. Pelzeln has kindly compared one of my Venezuelan skins of this bird (which I sent to him for the purpose) with the typical examples of *H. hypoxanthus* in the Vienna Museum, and is "convinced that they belong to the same species."



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1. HYLOPHILUS BRUNNEICAPS
2. " FERRUGINEIFRONS

Hylophilus acuticaudus, Sel. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1868, p. 170, et 1869, p. 252; Nomencl. p. 12.

Hab. Venezuela.

Mr. Lawrence has kindly forwarded to me his typical specimen of this species also for examination. I have a nearly similar skin in my collection (the specimen referred to, P. Z. S. 1868, p. 170), obtained near Caracas by Goering. The only noticeable difference is that the back is darker in my example, and the tail-feathers not quite so much narrowed. I am decidedly of opinion that both are immature, and the young either of *H. aurantiifrons* or of *H. insularis*, if these two last-named species are really different.

+ 11. HYLOPHILUS INSULARIS.

Hylophilus insularis, Selater, P. Z. S. 1861, p. 128; Baird, Rev. Am. B. i. p. 379; Leotaud, B. of Trinidad, p. 186; Sel. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 12.

Supra olivaceus, pileo et dorso superiore ochraceo-brunnescentibus, dorso inferiore, alis extus et cauda viridescentibus; fronte, oculorum ambitu et corpore subtus pallide fuscescenti-ochraceis, tibiis et crisso virescentibus; tectricibus subalaribus pallide citrinis; rostro corneo, subtus pallidiore; pedibus carneis: long. tota 4·7; alæ 2·5, hujus rem. prim. 1·6, caudæ 1·9, tarsi 7, rostri a rictu 6.

Hab. Ins. Tobago (*Kirk*); Trinidad (*Leotaud*).

Mus. P. L. S.

The typical specimen of this *Hylophilus*, obtained from the late Sir W. Jardine in 1854, still remains unique, I regret to say, in my collection. Were it not for its larger first primary and stout bill, I should be inclined to suspect that it might be only a young example of the preceding species; and I am by no means sure that these peculiarities may not be merely individual.

12. HYLOPHILUS BRUNNEICEPS. (Plate XI. fig. 1.)

Hylophilus brunneiceps, Selater, P. Z. S. 1866, p. 322; Pelz. Orn. Bras. p. 70; Sel. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 12.

Olivaceus, capite toto cum nucha brunneis; alis obscure fuscis olivaceo limbatis; subtus albus, gutture et pectore brunneo parum tinctis; subalaribus flavicantibus; rostro et pedibus fuscis: long. tota 4, alæ 2·2, hujus rem. prim. 1·3, caudæ 1·6.

Hab. Guiana et Amazonia inf., Rio Negro (*Natt.*).

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

Natterer, the discoverer of this well-marked species, obtained four examples of it on the Rio Vaupé, and at Barcellos on the Rio Negro, upon one of which my original description was based. I have since acquired a second specimen of Madame Verdey of Paris, labelled "Oyapock;" and the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman have another from the same source.

† 13. *HYLOPHILUS OCHRACEICEPS*.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps, Selater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 375, et Cat. A. B. p. 44; Sel. et Salv. Ibis, 1860, p. 397; Baird, Rev. Am. B. p. 376; Salvin, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 184.

Olivascenti-fuscus, pileo toto rufescenti-ochraceo, alis nigricantibus pallido brunneo extus limbatis; cauda pallide brunnea; subtus pallide flavicans, gutture grisescenti-albo, pectore et lateribus ochraceiscenti-fuscis; rostro pallide corneo, pedibus pallide corylinis: long. tota 4·3, alæ 2·2, hujus rem. prim. 1·2, caudæ 1·5, tarsi ·65.

Hab. America centr. a Mexico merid. usque ad Veraguam.

This species, which I first described from specimens obtained by Boucard in Oaxaca in 1859, is widely distributed throughout the Central-American region. The following specimens of it are before me:—

1. Oaxaca, Mexico (*Boucard*, 1859), *Mus.* P. L. S. (type).
2. Choctum, Vera Paz (*Salvin*), *Mus.* P. L. S.
3. Choctum, Vera Paz (*Salvin*), *Mus.* S.-G.
- 4, 5. Chisec, Vera Paz (*Salvin*, 1861), *Mus.* S.-G.
- 6, 7. Sources of the Rio de la Pasion, Vera Paz (*Salvin*, 1862), *Mus.* S.-G.
8. Costa-Rica (*Carmirol*), *Mus.* S.-G.
9. Veragua (*Arcé*), *Mus.* P. L. S.
10. Bugaba, Chiriqui (*Arcé*), *Mus.* S.-G.

Sect. D. *Species fronte rubra, rufa, aut flava, pileo dorsoque concoloribus.*

I am acquainted with three species of this section, which may be diagnosed as follows:—

Fronte	circumscripte rubra	14. <i>rubrifrons</i> .
	et pileo antico ferrugineis	15. <i>ferrugineifrons</i> .
	luteo tincta, pileo toto olivaceo	16. <i>luteifrons</i> .

14. HYLOPHILUS RUBRIFRONS.

Hylophilus rubrifrons, Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 569, t. xxx. f. 1, et Nomencl. p. 12.

Cinerascenti-olivaceus, dorso imo virescentiore; fronte angusta, distincte rubra; secundariis extus flavescente rufo tinctis; cauda rufa unicolori; subtus ochraceus, abdomine cinerascentiore, lateribus virescenti perfusis; subalaribus pallide flavis; rostro superiore corylino, inferiore cum pedibus pallidis: long. tota 4·3, alæ 2·1, hujus rem. prim. 1·3, caudæ 1·5, tarsi ·6, rostri ab ang. oris ·7.

Hab. Amazonia inferior.

Mus. P. L. S., specimen typicum et adhuc unicum!

15. HYLOPHILUS FERRUGINEIFRONS. (Plate X. fig. 2.)

Hylophilus ferrugineifrons, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1862, p. 110; Baird, Rev. Am. B. p. 377; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras. p. 71; Scl. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 12; Tacz. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 509.

Olivaceus; alis nigricanti-fuscis, extus olivaceis; cauda olivascanti-fusca; pileo antico et fronte ferruginolentorufis; subtus dilutior, gutture et ventre medio albicantioribus; rostro plumbeo, tomis pallescentibus; pedibus fuscis: long. tota 4, alæ 2·1, hujus rem. prim. 1·2, caudæ 1·5.

Hab. Colombia int., Æquatoria orient., Peruv. bor., Amazonia inf., et Guiana.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

I first established this species in 1862 from a Bogotá skin in my own collection, which for some years remained unique. In 1871 I succeeded in obtaining a second example from a collection received from Oyapok by Madame Verdey of Paris. Herr v. Pelzeln also recorded in the same year that Natterer obtained examples of this bird on the Rio Negro.

In 1874 M. Taczanowski included this species in his list of the birds obtained by Jelski in Northern Peru; and in 1880 Mr. C. Buckley brought home several examples of it from Sarayacu in Eastern Ecuador; so that its range is by no means restricted.

The following is a list of the specimens now before me:—

1. Oyapok, Cayenne (*Verdey*), *Mus. P. L. S.*
2. Bogotá, *Mus. P. L. S.* (type).
- 3, 4. Sarayacu, Ecuador (*Buckley*), *Mus. S.-G.*

† 16. *HYLOPHILUS LUTEIFRONS*, sp. nov.

Fuscescenti-olivaceus, in cauda paulo magis rufescens; alis intus nigricantibus, extus dorso concoloribus; fronte utrinque usque ad summum oculum anguste lutescenti-fulva; subtus albidus, in ventre flavido perfusus, pectore et hypochondriis saturatioribus; campterio et subalaribus flavicantibus; rostro superiore corneo, inferiore albedo; pedibus corylinis: long. tota 3·8, alæ 2·2, hujus rem. primi 1·1, caudæ 1·5.

Hab. Guiana Britannica.

Mus. S.-G.

Species præcedenti affinis, sed fronte solum fulvescenti-lutea, pileo antico dorso concolori dignoscenda.

I base this species on a single skin obtained by Mr. Whitely at Bartica Grove in February 1880. At first I thought this specimen might be a young example of *H. ferrugineifrons*; but after a more accurate examination I have come to the conclusion that such is not likely to be the case, although the two species are certainly nearly allied.

Sect. E. *Species supra totæ olivaceæ.*

In this section three species may be arranged, distinguishable as follows:—

Pedibus cinereis, corpore subtus cinereo	17. <i>semicinereus</i> .
Pedibus flavis, { corpore subtus flavicanti-albo	18. <i>flavipes</i> .
{ corpore subtus flavo	19. <i>viridi-flavus</i> .

17. *HYLOPHILUS SEMICINEREUS*.

Hylophilus semicinereus, Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 570, t. xxx. f. 2, et Nomencl. p. 12; Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 377.

Supra viridi-olivaceus, nucha vix cinerascente; subtus pallide cinereus, ventre medio albicante, crisso flavo tincto; subalaribus flavis; rostro læte corneo; pedibus pallidis: long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·1, alæ rem. prim. 1·2, caudæ 1·7, tarsi ·7, rostri ab ang. oris ·6.

Hab. vicin. urbis Para, in Amazon. inf.

Mus. P. L. S.

Two examples of this very distinct species (the type obtained by Mr. Wallace in 1849 and the specimen procured by Mr. Layard in 1873) are in my collection. I have never seen any others.

18. *HYLOPHILUS FLAVIPES*. (Plate XI. fig. 2.)—

Hylophilus flavipes, Lafr. R. Z. 1845, p. 342; Bp. Consp. p. 329; Scl. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 144; Baird, Rev. Am. B. p. 375; Scl. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 12.

Supra grisescenti-olivaceus, pileo et dorso summo obscurioribus; alis intus nigricantibus, extus dorso concoloribus, cauda unicolori grisescenti-olivacea; subtus pallide ochraceo-albescens, in gutture dilutior; subalaribus et remigum marginibus internis pallide sulphureo-flavis; rostro pallide corneo; pedibus flavicantibus: long. tota 4·3, alæ 2·2, hujus rem. primi 1·3, caudæ 2.

Hab. Colombia int. et Venezuela.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

This species was established on “Bogotá” skins by Lafresnaye in 1845. In my collection and that of Messrs. Salvin and Godman are specimens of the same origin agreeing very fairly with Lafresnaye’s description. A specimen (*Mus.* S.-G.) collected by Goering at Valencia, on the coastland of Venezuela, in May 1879, can with difficulty be separated from *H. viridiflavus*.

+ 19. *HYLOPHILUS VIRIDIFLAVUS*.

Hylophilus viridiflavus, Lawr. Am. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 324 (1861); Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 348; Baird, Rev. Am. B. i. p. 380; Salvin, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 137, et 1870, p. 184; Scl. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 12.

Supra saturate olivaceus, dorso dilutiore; alis intus nigricantibus, extus dorso concoloribus; cauda fuscescenti-

olivacea unicolori; subtus pallide sulphureo-flavus, gula grisescente; subalaribus et remigum marginibus internis ventri concoloribus; rostro pallide corneo; pedibus flavicantibus: long. tota 4·3, alæ 2·3, hujus rem. primi 1·3, caudæ 2.

Hab. Veragua et Isthm. Panama.

Mus. S.-G.

Obs. Species *H. flavipedi* simillima et, sicut videtur, ferè æqualis; ventre flavo solùm diversa.

I have grave doubts whether this bird is really different from *H. flavipes*, but will not for the present unite them under one head. The only difference I can find is in the paler, more "washed-out"-looking hue of the yellow belly which prevails in the Bogotá skins, though one of my specimens is intermediate in this feature between the normal Bogotá form and the Panama bird.

III. LIST OF SPECIES UNKNOWN TO THE AUTHOR.

The following species of *Hylophilus* are unknown to me, and are not, I suppose, likely ever to be identified without access to the types:—

(1) HYLOPHILUS FLAVEOLUS.

Sylvia flaveola, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 719.

Hylophilus flaveolus, Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 110, et Baird, Rev. A. B. i. p. 375.

Obertheile hell graubraun, am Rücken röthlich-braun; Unterrücken schön gelbröthlich; Flügel und Schwanz roströthlich-braun; Kehle weisslich; alle Untertheile gelbröthlich, nach hinten hinab immer dunkler und lebhafter werdend.

Hab. Bahia (*Maximilian*).

(2) HYLOPHILUS OLIVACEUS.

Hylophilus olivaceus, Tsch. Wiegmann. Arch. x. pt. 1, p. 284 (1844); Fauna Per. pp. 28, 195.

H. affinis H. thoracico, Temm. Pl. Col. 173. fig. 1. Supra olivaceus cinereo lavatus, superciliis flavis; remigibus ardesiacis pogonio externo olivaceo-limbatis; camptero stramineo; subtus flavus, crisso albicante; rostro roseo;

pedibus carneis, unguibus flavicantibus; iride fusca : long. tot. 4" 6'''.

Hab. Eastern Peru (*Tschudi*).

(3) *HYLOPHILUS FRONTALIS*.

Hylophilus frontalis, Tsch. Wieg. Arch. x. pt. 1, p. 284 (1844) ; Fauna Per. pp. 28, 194, t. xiii. fig. 4.

H. supra virescens, fronte helvola ; tectricibus alarum superioribus dorso concoloribus, inferioribus olivaceis ; remigibus nigro-fuscis pogonio externo olivaceo, interno albicanti marginatis ; rectricibus brunneis ; subtus ex viridi flavescens, gula lætiore ; pectore crissoque sub-rufis ; rostro fusco ; pedibus cæruleis ; iride brunnea : long. tot. 6" 3'''.

Hab. Eastern Peru (*Tschudi*).

IV. LIST OF SPECIES WRONGLY REFERRED TO *HYLOPHILUS*.

(1) *Hylophilus cinerascens*, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 723 ; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 111.

This bird I cannot make out, unless it be *Dacnis plumbea* (?) .

(2) *Hylophilus ruficeps*, Max. *op. cit.* p. 725, = *Nemosia ruficapilla*, ex fam. Tanagridarum.

(3) *Hylophilus guira*, Max. *op. cit.* p. 729, = *Nemosia guira*, ex eadem fam.

(4) *Hylophilus cæruleus*, Max. *op. cit.* p. 731, = *Nemosia pileata* ♀, ex eadem fam.

(5) *Hylophilus cyanoleucus*, Max. *op. cit.* p. 734, = *Nemosia pileata* ♂.

(6) *Hylophilus ruficeps*, d'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 219, t. xiii. fig. 1, = *Nemosia ruficeps*, ex fam. Tanagridarum.

(7) *Hylophilus leucophrys*, Lafr. R. Z. 1840, p. 227 = *Chlorospingus superciliaris* (Lafr.), ex eadem fam.

(8) *Hylophilus brevipennis*, Gray, Hand-l. p. 383, ex *Helinaia brevipennis*, Giraud, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. v. p. 40, t. iii. fig. 2.

What this may be, I cannot say. The plate looks more like *Conirostrum sitticolor* ♀ than any thing else I know ; but if the head were grey instead of blue (as figured and described), it might be *Hylophilus decurtatus*, with the locality and dimensions of which it better agrees.

V. REMARKS ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE *HYLOPHILI.*

As will be seen by the subjoined Table, the known species of *Hylophilus* are thinly distributed over the northern and more characteristic portion of the Neotropical Region from Mexico to Southern Brazil. They are entirely wanting in the Patagonian subregion and in the arid Pacific coast-region south of Guayaquil. In Western Ecuador one species certainly occurs, but we are only imperfectly acquainted with it. I have not yet met with any examples of this genus in collections from Bolivia, but it is almost certain that some species occur in the forest-region of that country.

	Mexico and Centr. Am.	Panama.	Colombia.	Venezuela & Trinidad.	Guiana.	Lower Amazonia.	Upper Amazonia.	S.E. Brazil.	Western Ecuador.
1. <i>H. thoracicus</i>	...	...	*	...	*	*			
2. <i>H. pectoralis</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	
3. <i>H. decurtatus</i>	*	*							
4. <i>H. muscicapinus</i>	...	...	...		*				
5. <i>H. pœcilotis</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	
6. <i>H. amaurcephalus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	
7. <i>H. semibrunneus</i>	...	...	*						
8. <i>H. flaviventris</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	*		
9. <i>H. fuscicapillus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	*		
10. <i>H. aurantifrons</i>	...	*	...	*	*	...	...	...	*?
11. <i>H. insularis</i>	...	...	...	*					
12. <i>H. brunneiceps</i>	...	...	...	...	*	*			
13. <i>H. ochraceiceps</i>	*	*				*			
14. <i>H. rubrifrons</i>	...	...	...	...	...	*			
15. <i>H. ferrugineifrons</i>	...	...	*	...	*	*	*		
16. <i>H. luteifrons</i>	...	...	...	...	*				
17. <i>H. semicinereus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	*			
18. <i>H. flavipes</i>	...	...	*	*					
19. <i>H. viridiflavus</i>	...	*							
	2	4	4	3	6	5	3	3	1

XXVII.—*Eleven Weeks in North-eastern Brazil.* By W. A. FORBES, B.A., Prosector to the Zoological Society of London.

HAVING been able during the past summer to gratify a wish that every naturalist must feel more or less strongly—to visit